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12 August 1983

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1444

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## INTERNATIONAL

### UN ACTION URGED FOR MICRONESIAN INDEPENDENCE FROM U.S.

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 15 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Article by Vitaliy Gan: "Micronesia in the Web of the Pentagon's Schemes"]

[Text] "Might is right" is the "principle" which the USA guides itself by in its shameless behaviour towards small countries and nations. In pursuit of the chimera of world supremacy, Washington's strategists brazenly trample underfoot their rights and aspirations, making them dependent on American diktat.

It is precisely such a sorry fate that has befallen the population of Micronesia comprising more than 2,000 islands in the Western Pacific. After getting in 1947 a UN mandate for administering Micronesia, the USA has all these years been completely ignoring the obligations it assumed to facilitate the social and economic development of the trust territory, to help it to attain independence. As a result, poverty, hunger and mass unemployment have become tragic features of the life of the rightless Micronesians.

Not caring a hoot about the suffering of people, US "administrators" pursue different aims. Micronesia has been entangled in a network of military bases and missile testing grounds. The USA is now seeking a right to constantly keep nuclear weapons there and is planning to build a base for Ohio submarines equipped with Trident missiles. Openly declaring that from military bases in Micronesia it is easier to "get" countries in Asia and in the Far East "in its sights", Washington is feverishly working for finalising Micronesia's colonial status with the aid of "quiet annexation". Attempts are being made to give "legal" embodiment to the creation of the Pentagon's springboard of aggression by arranging all kinds of sham plebiscites passed off as an "expression of the will" of Micronesians.

Washington's imperialist tricks, however, are incapable of misleading anyone. Numerous petitions are being received at the UN Trusteeship Council from Japan, New Zealand and other countries of the region, whose citizens support the Micronesians in their struggle for freedom and independence. It is the duty of the United Nations to take active measures toward making America's neo-colonialists respect the will of the peoples, toward ensuring conditions for the independent existence of the population of Micronesia.

(SELSKAYA ZHIZN, July 15. In full.)

CSO: 1812/222

INTERNATIONAL

AFGHAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION SECRETARIES MEET TRANSCAUCASIAN MUSLIM LEADER

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 22 Jun 83 p 3

[AzerINFORM report: "Guests of Azerbaijan Youth"]

[Text] A delegation of secretaries of Afghanistan Democratic Organization of Youth committees in Medrese, which was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations, spent 3 days in our republic.

The guests went to the Kishlinskiy Machine-Building Factory and made a trip to Geokchay Rayon. They had meetings in the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee, the republic Committee of Youth Organizations and the Oktyabr'sk Komsomol Raykom. They became acquainted with the museums and historical and architectural monuments of Baku.

Sheyk-ul'-Islam A. Pashazade, chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Transcaucasia, received the delegation.

Doma Jurabai, head of the delegation and a Central Committee employee, gave his impressions and said that Soviet Azerbaijan has achieved enormous successes in all areas of social and economic life. Its successes are a wonderful example for young states which are building a new life. We are deeply grateful to Soviet people for their fraternal solidarity and internationalist aid, which have opened the path to a bright future for our people.

On 21 June the delegation left for Moscow, from where they will return to their homeland.

CSO: 1807/323

## REGIONAL

### GEORGIAN SUPREME COURT LAUDED FOR RESPONSIVENESS TO CITIZENS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 May 1983 page 3 carries M. Mikadze's 2100-word discussion of the structure, procedures, and practices of the Georgian Supreme Court in handling citizens' grievances and appeals. The court's facilities are described, its top personnel are named, and their general duties sketched. Chairman Akaki Karanadze is quoted on some of the court system's inadequacies. An appended editorial comment reaffirms the Supreme Court's excellent responsiveness to citizens' needs and notes that in general the other administrative organs are also to be commended in this regard.

### EARLY GEORGIAN REVOLUTIONARY JOURNALIST EXTOLLED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 May 1983 page 3, largely devoted to a celebration of Press Day, carries Prof Sh. Gozalishvili's 1000-word article extolling the life and deeds of the early revolutionary journalist Andro Dolidze (1878-1938). He joined revolutionary circles early on, allying himself with the Mesame Dasi ["Third Group"--the first social-democratic unit in Transcaucasia] and later throwing in his lot with the bolsheviks. He was active in illegal propaganda and agitation and devoted most of his revolutionary efforts to journalism, working on newspapers in a number of cities of the Transcaucasus and publishing numerous anti-tsarist (and, after the revolution, anti-menshevik) articles, pieces of propaganda, and satirical fiction under the pseudonym "Anathema."

### DEEDS OF GEORGIAN REVOLUTIONARY WRITER, PUBLISHER RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 May 1983 page 3 carries Elgudzha Magradze's 2100-word essay extolling revolutionary writer and publisher Ioseb Imedashvili in honor of the 100th anniversary of his birth. Imedashvili got involved with socialist movements early on, joined the RSDRP, was publishing relevant works by the turn of the century, and engaged in illegal activities as well as literary (and theatrical) endeavors. He was jailed during two periods; the second time, he was condemned to be hanged but was reprieved because of some court irregularity. In the early 1900s he opened a rare book emporium chiefly to serve as a front for the dissemination of illegal literature. It became a meeting place for some of Georgia's outstanding literati as well as such eminent revolutionaries as Ioseb Dzhughashvili (Stalin). Imedashvili wrote a great deal of literary and political as



well as scholarly material that, the reviewer regrets, never has been published. With regard to Imedashvili's character, Magradze states that "he sacrificed to his people his peace of mind and the goodness of a calm, undisturbed life, if such a thing exists. ...His aim was to defend his people's interests, to do something for his country, to do good by word and deed. But he was of a proud nature from his birth and, of course, could not bear to submit, nor would he indulge in grumbling or stand idle." Then the author states in conclusion: "Truly, it is praiseworthy of our communist party and the Soviet government to pursue the political course of giving [such] dedicated and worthy patriots their due and educating the coming generations on [their] noble examples and traditions."

#### EXCESSIVE CAUTION IN ACCEPTING PARTY MEMBERS NOTED IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 May 1983 page 2 carries a 900-word piece by V. Kintsurashvili, party organization secretary in the Cruzrybprom Association, in which he warns against excessive caution in accepting candidates for party membership. Acknowledging that there are still some cases of "godfatherly" string-pulling which allows unworthy persons to join the party, the other extreme--where acceptance bodies reject candidates simply out of fear of making a mistake--is equally bad.

#### NEW KOMUNISTI RUBRIC SPOTLIGHTS PRIMARY, MID-LEVEL EXECUTIVES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 May 1983 pages 1 and 2 launches a new rubric, "Names in the Sun," spotlighting outstanding low- and mid-level production executives, "organizers of material wealth." Each such feature will be written by an eminent writer and accompanied by an artist's sketch of the honoree. The first in this series, an 1100-word piece by Adjarian poet Pridon Khalvashi, features Kirile Beridze, director of a citrus sovkhos in Gonio (Khelvachauri Rayon). The plantation has prospered greatly since Beridze took over; figures on production, profits, and personal income are cited. It is run very efficiently. A new residential settlement is built on the high-rise principle to conserve scarce land. In addition to economic endeavors, the people take much care to preserve and restore the local 2000-year-old fortress which was officially neglected for too long.

#### TBILISI CENTER PROVIDES CEREMONIES, RITUALS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 May 1983 page 4 carries L. Chelidze's 600-word article on Tbilisi's Celebrations Center, which accommodates such important life ceremonies as naming of children, weddings, and wedding anniversary celebrations (25th and 50th). Two or three such ceremonies are described. The children's section also offers health consultations and upbringing advice for parents. The director is Elza Svimonishvili.

#### GEORGIAN-AMERICAN BALLET GREAT BALANCHINE EULOGIZED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 May 1983 page 4 carries Georgian Peoples Artist and ballet master Zurab Kikaleishvili's 500-word piece eulogizing the late George Balanchine, whose real name was Giorgi

Melitonovich Balanchivadze. Balanchine's death is a great loss to world ballet. The author sketches Balanchine's ballet training in St. Petersburg and his subsequent rise in conjunction with the growing fame of Stravinsky and Diaghilev, in particular in France and finally, at the invitation of Lincoln Kirstein, in the United States, where he achieved his greatest influence, virtually founding American classical ballet (which "had no traditions of its own") following the classical guidelines of the 19th-century French-Russian choreographer Petipa. The author speaks proudly of his own meetings with Balanchine and Georgian ballet-lovers' rave receptions of Balanchine's New York City Ballet performances in Tbilisi in 1962 and 1972.

#### SHORT STORY'S 'GEORGIAN NAZI' TURNS OUT TO BE UNDERCOVER KGB

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 May 1983 page 4 carries Tengiz Gogoladze's 2100-word short story, set in the present, in which two World War II veterans confront an old man they recognize as a turncoat Georgian who wore the uniform of a Nazi officer in charge of a prisoner-of-war camp they were confined in. Understandably enraged, they remind him that they along with others felt his whip as he herded large numbers of Soviet prisoners into cramped freight cars, and threaten terrible retribution although, thank God, they soon fell into the hands of partisans and were saved. Overcome by emotion, the old man reveals that it was indeed he, but that in reality he was a KGB colonel doing dangerous undercover work under the Nazis' noses, arranging for contingents of Soviet prisoners to be rescued by partisan groups.

#### NICARAGUANS THANK GEORGIAN DOCTORS FOR LIFE-SAVING ACTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 May 1983 page 4 carries G. Mepisashvili's and Dzh. Malania's 400-word account of a medical emergency (heart attack) that befell Eustacio Sanchez, the leader of a Nicaraguan song-and-dance ensemble performing in Kutaisi "some time ago," and how skilled local doctors rendered emergency aid followed by round-the-clock intensive care that saved his life. Sanchez's son, who is a student in Cuba's Agricultural Institute, signed a letter of gratitude addressed to the doctors involved.

#### GEORGIAN BOOK ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 May 1983 page 2 carries S. Tsintsadze's 400-word review of a new book listing and explaining 123 international organizations of the world. It was prepared by the Academy of Sciences sector on social science information (N. Kikvadze, director), with L. Aleksidze as editor in chief. Organizations are listed by alphabetical order, by region, and by specialty, in three languages. There is special focus on United Nations organizations. The review hails the work as especially needed, inasmuch as Georgian journalists generally resort just to copying international acronyms and initialisms directly from the Russian. He cautions, however, that some of the compilers' new formulations are probably unlikely ever to gain real currency--for example, gaerganmeko instead of UNESCO, chakheo instead of NATO, and sagazsa for ASEAN.

## FRENCH JOURNAL SPOTLIGHTS GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 May 1983 page 3 carries Professor I. Tabagua's 1000-word article on a "recent issue" of FRANCE-URSS MAGAZINE, the organ of the French-Soviet Society, that focused on Georgia under the general heading "New Georgia's Golden Fleece." The contents of the magazine also appeared in ZA RUBEZHOM. The magazine's director, Georges Martin, the late writer Armand (Lanou), and historian Jacques (Gacon) wrote a number of pieces on Georgia's history, culture, and present-day economic and social progress. Georges Martin is presently writing a separate book on Soviet Georgia. It is noted, inter alia, that Professor Jean [as printed] (Gacon) in 1953 collaborated with Jean Bouvier on a work titled "The Truth About 1938 (The Foreign Policy of the USSR from October 1938 to June 1941)."

## CAREER OF GEORGIAN 19TH CENTURY ANTI-TSARIST PLOTTER RECOUNTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 May 1983 page 3 carries Elgudzha Magradze's 3200-word article recounting the exploits of Prince Grigol Orbeliani (1800-1883), an aristocrat who is still acclaimed as a classical poet and genius of Georgian literature. He was involved in the abortive nobles' plot of 1832 against tsarist rule in Georgia, which was in part motivated by unrealistic dreams of restoring the Georgian monarchy and recovering ancient glories. The failure of the plot opened the eyes of Orbeliani and his co-conspirators to the futility of throwing off Russian domination, especially given the fact that the Persians and Turks (with whom some of the plotters hoped to ally themselves) were the very forces against whom Georgia had requested Russia's protection in the first place and, in any case, were incapable of halting Russia's inexorable advance into the Transcaucasus. This realization, along with the fact that "all paths of contact with Europe were closed to them," impelled Orbeliani and most of Georgia's elite to turn their allegiance to the task of consolidating Russian rule in the Caucasus. The author of the article notes that Orbeliani and the others could thus be considered to have dual [or split] personalities in this regard.

The bulk of the article recounts in detail Orbeliani's subsequent service in the Russian Imperial Army, commanding key campaigns against the marauding Caucasian mountaineers under the leadership of Shamil and eventually breaking the back of Caucasian resistance to Russian rule in the 1850s.

## ABKHAZIAN OLDSTER RECALLS MEETING LAKOBA, STALIN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 May 1983 devotes all of page 3 to materials in observance of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Nestor Lakoba, the outstanding Abkhazian revolutionary who brought Soviet rule to his people.

Along with a historical sketch and encomium by Abkhazian Obkom First Secretary Adleyba there is a 1700-word piece by Maradi Anasashvili and Ioseb Gobechia on their visit with Mancha Sakania, an old Abkhazian who was himself a loyal party worker from the early days and who recalls proudly being introduced to Lakoba as a teen-ager. Some years later, now grown up, Sakania was hunting near the Black Sea coast, came upon Lakoba and Stalin fishing, and was astounded when Lakoba remembered him and introduced him to Stalin.



## KOMMUNISTA SPOTLIGHTS BORDER GUARDS DAY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 May 1983 devotes space to Border Guards Day, with commentary and the recounting of inspirational border episodes.

On pages 1 and 3, Col G. A. Kuts, head of the Political Department of the KGB Transcaucasian Border District, has a 1300-word piece describing the valor and skill of the men who patrol the homeland's borders. A number of border "officers" [ofitsery] with Georgian names are cited, also non-Georgian sergeants and commissioned officers. In addition, volunteer units--including young people's volunteer teams--are singled out for high praise, and some names are given. Residents and organizations located in border areas are generous with sponsorship [shafstvo] which includes helping border units with construction, repairs, improvement of conditions, and also cultural events such as amateur and professional concerts, lectures, and the like. Various republic-level celebrities such as writers and musicians are named as having visited the units. In return, the border troops often lend local villagers a hand with "economic activities."

On page 3, Gruzinform correspondent V. Golovin has a 300-word report on a visit to the Asen Aliyev Border Post in Batumi by a group of media officials and workers, also attended by "young border friends" who have aided in capturing border violators. The media people pledge to write inspirational and vivid accounts of the border troops' heroic deeds.

Also on page 3 is a 900-word feature consisting of three stirring accounts of border episodes. Major E. Lukashvili's piece recounts a border violator episode one foggy day in hilly and swampy terrain. When the alarm came in the unit got right to work but could not use vehicles because of all the mud. Tracking the intruder by his footprints in the plowed earth, they spotted him as he was attempting to reach the village and catch a bus to the rayon center. Local residents helped apprehend him, and the unit was given an award.

Sr Lt Ye. Karpelin's story tells of an alert seventh-grader, Artur Metrevili, who is approached by a suspicious man as he is tending a flock of sheep next to the border control strip and asked where the border post is. The boy gives the man wrong directions and then runs to turn in the alarm. The intruder is caught and Artur, who is the leader of a young people's volunteer patrol, is given an award.

Lt A. Samarchenko describes the quick and generous actions of a military doctor, Sr Lt Mikhail Orlov, to save a sick boy during a "hurricane" in a small border village in the mountains. This is just a sample of the mutual love and respect between border troops and the local population.

#### KOMUNISTI LAUNCHES NEW 'HELP FOR SOVIET WORKERS' RUBRIC

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 May 1983 page 2 carries a 900-word piece by G. Chavchanishvili, a staff member in the City Planning and Development Department of the GSSR State Construction Affairs Committee, which is launching a new KOMUNISTI rubric titled "To Help Soviet Workers." The series is designed to answer questions submitted by soviet organs personnel; outstanding experts in the relevant fields will provide the answers.

The first piece under the new rubric concerns the role and authority of the soviets in regard to infractions of the civil code having to do with building individual houses, how and if houses that are in violation (with regard to number of stories, square footage, conformance to neighborhood regulations, and the like) can be brought into compliance. Chavchanishvili goes into detail about the court's role in adjudicating such cases, stipulations on destroying buildings that cannot be brought into compliance or confiscation without reimbursement to the builder, provisions for allowing corrections to be made, and so on.

#### GEORGIAN GOSSNAB DISCUSSES CONTRACT DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 May 1983 page 2 carries Georgian Gossnab Chairman A. Baudze's 1700-word Gruzinform article on contract (delivery, plan) discipline, presenting figures on underdeliveries, failure to meet product list terms, late supplies, and the like, and the effect of these on plans and schedules of clients and suppliers up and down the line. Gossnab personnel are frequently called upon to travel as far away as Siberia to untangle difficulties of this sort. Too many executives have yet to grasp the simple truth that plan fulfillment means more than just gross overall amounts produced or gross value--supplier enterprises must give their clients the actual products they need. Overfulfillment of the wrong goods leads to gluts. Chairman Baudze also deals with the persistent practice of revising plans downward and even cases of illegally listing partly finished products as finished ones in lists of goods submitted to clients; in such cases, criminal action is necessitated. He concludes with general discussion of concrete measures to be undertaken.

#### ZESTAFONI FERROALLOY ON THE RISE SINCE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 May 1983 page 3 carries Rezo Dvalishvili's 2400-word essay sketching the history and present upsurge of Zestafoni Ferroalloy, known affectionately as "Ferro" to its huge workforce, with particular emphasis on its new image in the region since massive environmental protection facilities were installed and 50 years of intensive manganese-dust pollution were finally brought to an end (celebrated at a big rally on 28 April 1983). Until the cleanup, the plant had been emitting 100 tons of pollutants per day, destroying crops and agriculture generally for miles around and making living and working conditions miserable, not to mention the great waste of valuable manganese dust, which is now trapped and recycled. The workers are happy with their jobs, boasting that they



earn "as much as a docent" (one man quotes 400 rubles per month). Moreover, they exemplify the ideal of "worker-farmer:" commuting, many of them, from surrounding towns and neighboring rayons, 95 percent of them are active farmers, raising livestock and corn in large amounts.

#### GEORGIAN AGROCOMPLEX CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 May 1983 page 1 carries a 2000-word Gruzinform article by Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman O. Vardzelashvili, chairman of the Republic Interdepartmental Council for Coordination of Administration of the Agroindustrial Complex, concerning progress that has been made over the years, especially since the inauguration of the Food Program, the institution of the Coordination Council which he heads, the formation of the rayon agricultural production associations, and most recently the merger of the Agriculture and Reclamation ministries and Selkhoztekhnika to form the new State Committee for Agricultural Production. Summarizing the benefits at the various stages, he nevertheless points out that numerous local managers as well as party and soviet officials do not yet fully understand the system and how it is to work. Despite efforts to overcome them, narrowly departmental attitudes and practices still persist. Vardzelashvili cites several examples of the misuse of centralized funds (in two cases, to refurbish local hospitals). The functions of the council he chairs are to be expanded.

#### GEORGIANS URGED TO MASTER RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 May 1983 devotes most of page 3 to Rezo Dvalishvili's 3000-word piece under the general heading "In Observance of the 200th Anniversary of the Georgievsk Treaty," in which he urges Georgians to master Russian (and, if possible, foreign language as well), in the same spirit as the 19th-century founders of the modern Georgian literary and cultural revival Ilia Chavchavadze and Iakob Gogebashvili, both of whom strongly advocated learning Russian as the gateway not only to the great Russian classics but also world culture. This rationale is even stronger today, says the author, inasmuch as millions more of the world's people now know Russian--including Americans and West Germans, more of whom are learning the language than any other "for a variety of motives." In turn, Russian is the medium by which Georgian culture is made accessible first to the "fraternal peoples" and then to the world at large.

In reference to the union of Georgia and Russia by the Georgievsk Treaty, Dvalishvili notes that the "co-religionist" basis of it went beyond mere "icon-kissing" to encompass a shared vision and destiny. "Today's Georgia is the logical result of the nation's history. No one can oppose it now, as everybody knows. Once the Georgian was enabled to sheath his sword, he had time for the book and the plow."

Referring next to the 1979 GCP Central Committee and Council of Ministers decree on improving Georgian language and literature instruction in the republic's schools, the author gives the floor to Education Minister Kinkladze, who among other things chides those "political ignoramuses" who see efforts to enhance Georgian instruction as a kind of suppression of Russian, and vice

versa. Minister Kinkladze notes briefly that the Teacher Refresher Institute has established a Russian language and literature kafedra, and texts and materials in this subject have been published for preschool preparatory classes so that pupils can be enabled to master Russian as early and completely as possible.

Elgudzha Magradze, chairman of the GSSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, discusses the increasing interest in Georgian literature and culture shown by many publishers and book firms in the world, who have sought options on or bought the rights for foreign editions of Georgian literature classical and contemporary (U.S. firms and the particular items they are interested in are cited).

Finally, Otar Nodia, chairman of the Main Editorial Board of the Writers Union's Literary Translation and Literary Relations section, discusses various translations of Georgian works into European and other languages.

#### REVISED RUSSIAN-GEORGIAN DICTIONARY PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 May 1983 page 4 carries a 300-word brief on the publication by Sabchota Sakartvelo of a new revised one-volume Russian-Georgian dictionary based on the standard three-volume one published in 1956-1959. Though containing slightly fewer entries than its predecessor--49,000 words--the new edition still provides abundant illustrative expressions and phrases and has been streamlined and been brought up to date. A total of 60,000 copies are being printed. The price is 6.6 rubles. It is dedicated to Georgievsk-200.

#### GEORGIAN FRUIT PEDDLERS RAIDED IN KRASNODAR

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 May 1983 under the rubric, "Law, Order, and Us" carries an 1800-word report of a raid conducted jointly by KOMUNISTI, the Abkhazian Peoples Control Committee, and the Abkhazian MVD to catch Georgian peddlers of citrus, fruit, and flowers in kolkhoz bazaars outside the republic--a violation of specific regulations against carrying agricultural products outside the republic for sale by individuals and "a disgrace to Georgia's name." The raid was launched in response to a complaint letter from workers in Krasnodar's Measurement Instruments Plant, which is quoted. The members of the raiding teams caught quite a few persons from various towns in Abkhazia and Adjara as well as central Georgian rayons, hawking mainly citrus but also apples, pears, some vegetables, and flowers at the cost of "an arm and a leg." Those who were caught concocted rather curious excuses and explanations that didn't hold water, and some fled, abandoning their wares, on spotting the raiding teams. In all the episodes recounted, the fruit was confiscated and turned over to the state for sale. The author urges that the ostensible employers and other officials supposedly responsible for these peddlers' whereabouts and behavior also be punished.

## GEORGIAN BANDIT DIES IN MASSIVE SHOOT-OUT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 May 1983 page 4 carries M. Mikadze's and I. Gobechia's 2300-word account of a major MVD operation that tracked down and closed in on a pair of dangerous bandits holed up for 3 years in Gulripshi Rayon (Abkhazia). It turned out later that they were planning to escape the Soviet Union, by sea or air, after they had accumulated enough funds. MVD chief Gvetadze himself organized the task force that set up surveillance of the bandits' hideout (in the home of an Abkhazian family in the village of Machara), and deputy chief Shaduri led the top-secret setting up of the operation designed to surround the criminals and capture them alive. Using sophisticated equipment, the militia were able to observe the pair's activities and plan their attack. The two men kept to a regular regime of tough physical exercise as well as constant practice with firearms and knife-throwing (later their arsenal was found to include small-arms, rifles, machine guns, and hand grenades). Finally, early one dawn, the task force contrived to lure the "host" family away from the house, then appealed to the bandits, who had been joined by this time by the family's drunken head of household, to give themselves up. A massive shoot-out ensued that virtually tore the house's roof and walls apart. Two of the desperadoes finally gave up, but the third was killed.

In the wake of the episode, a small body is quoted as saying, "Why did they kill him? Didn't he have a mama? Why isn't anyone crying?" Indeed, the reporters ask, why are "extreme measures required in times of peace to protect society?" Men are born "innocent as angels" and turn bad later. When one who was born an angel dies a brigand, "our homeland's soil is diminished by a piece...on the vault of heaven the bells call to us: 'You must act so that these things do not happen; that which is given by heaven must be returned to heaven.'" The title of the piece is "The Bells Call Us," and the subtitle cautions "a detective story that is not to be read for entertainment."

## UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT OFFICIAL VISITS TBILISI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 May 1983 page 2 carries a 300-word Gruzinform report [also published in ZV same date page 3] of a visit to Tbilisi by Livio (Bota), director of the United Nations Scientific-Research Institute for Disarmament. He was in the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences Council on Scientific Problems of Peace and Disarmament, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR Committee for the Defense of Peace. In Georgia he visited the GSSR Academy of Sciences Council on Philosophical Problems of Peace and Disarmament and consulted with its chairman, N. Chavchavadze. During a tour of the Chavchavadze Institute of Foreign Languages he was highly impressed by that institute's creation of an "Americanistics Center," to which he promised to send literature and visual aids and "further deepen contacts." He was accompanied by O. Tsereteli, deputy chairman of the Georgian Peace Committee.

CSO: 1813/824

## REGIONAL

### GEORGIAN CITIES SINGLED OUT FOR SLACKNESS IN BATTLING CRIME

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Jun 83 p 4

[Gruzinform article: "The Operational Situation Requires"]

[Text] The republic community regularly receives information about individual violations and incidents. But these reports are not sufficient to judge the state of the struggle against crime both in the republic as a whole and in the individual cities and rayons.

In consideration of this, the Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs will henceforth prepare reports for party, soviet, and administrative organs, as well as the public at large, about the operational situation, with an indication of the cities and rayons where it is worsening.

This year law enforcement organs implemented a number of measures which had on the whole a positive effect on the operational situation and strengthened discipline in all spheres of social life.

Many cities and rayons of the republic have experienced an ever stronger tendency toward a decrease in the crime rate, the number of premeditated murders, robberies, and other aggravated crimes. Indicators of exposure of plunderers of public property have improved.

But the struggle against certain types of crime is not being waged in a purposeful manner everywhere, which has a negative effect on the operational situation in the republic. A number of cases still remain unsolved.

The fight against crime has been inadequate this year in Gori, Rustavi, Chiatura, Batumi, and Zugdidi as well as Gal'skiy, Gardabanskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Khashurskiy, Kaspkiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Sachkerskiy, Tsalandzhikhskiy, and a number of other rayons.

In Rustavi the operational situation has worsened in connection with the increase in the number of assaults, burglaries, personal property thefts, fatal car crashes, and hooliganism. In Khashurskiy Rayon the number of murders, and of thefts, has increased.



As a result of inadequate prevention work and the lack of coordination between organs waging the battle against crime, the city of Tbilisi, as well as Akhalkalakiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Bolnisskiy, Gardabanskiy, Goriyskiy, Kaspkiy, Marneul'skiy, and Mtskhetskiy rayons, registered the highest number of murders, rapes, and assaults. Burglaries and thefts became more frequent in Gori, Rustavi, and Chiatura, and in Gurdzhaanskiy, Kvarel'skiy, Khashurskiy, Zugdidskiy, Makharadzevskiy, and Tsalandzhikhskiy rayons.

Party, soviet, and administrative organs of the above cities and rayons must take additional measures to improve the organization of the struggle against crime. They must inform the republic community about the reasons for shortcomings and about the measures to clean up the operational situation.

6854

CSO: 1830/310



## REGIONAL

### USUBALIYEV PLENUM SPEECH ON CURRENT NATIONALIST ERRORS, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 20 May 83 pp 1-3

[Speech of First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia I. U. Usubaliyev at Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia on 19 May 1983: "On the Further Improvement of the Organizing and Political Work of the Party Organizations of the Republic, on the Accomplishment of the Tasks Ensuing From the Report of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, 'The 60th Anniversary of the USSR'"; abridged]

[Text] Comrades! The 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was a significant event in the life of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind and evidence of the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU and the historic achievements of socialism. It developed into a new vivid demonstration of the indissoluble friendship of the Soviet peoples and their unity around their own Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. The greatness and importance of this historic event in the course of time are appearing more and more vividly, having a beneficial, ever increasing influence on world social development. At the same time the 60th anniversary of the USSR specified a new important stage in the development of our country along the path of the building of communism.

The joint solemn meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, at which General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov delivered the report "The 60th Anniversary of the USSR," was the main event of the national festivities.

The report of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, just as his speech at the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the article "The Teachings of Karl Marx and Some Problems of the Building of Socialism in the USSR," as well as his statement at the conference of the first secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, the kray and oblast party committees in April 1983 are a major contribution to the elaboration of the theory and the enrichment of the practice of the building of mature socialism, in them the Leninist wisdom of our party and its collective experience are embodied, the ripe problems of social development are interpreted in a creative Leninist way. These documents provide our party with a well-balanced program of the campaign for the accomplishment of both the current and the long-range socioeconomic and ideological educational tasks, for the strengthening of the cause of peace and all-round cooperation among peoples.

The communists and working people of Kirghizstan, like all the Soviet people, endorse the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the assumptions and conclusions, which are contained in the report of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov "The 60th Anniversary of the USSR," and are working dedicatedly in the name of the strengthening of the economic and defensive might of the socialist homeland.

Reading carefully again and again the meaningful words of the report, we experience the feeling of legitimate pride for the grand accomplishments of our multinational homeland. The main result of the creative activity of the Soviet people under the guidance of the Communist Party is the building of mature socialism in the USSR.

The achievements of the Soviet Union attest to the mighty force and vitality of the all-conquering teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the Leninist national policy of the party, the indissoluble fraternal friendship of peoples and their indissoluble unity. The formation and development of the new historical community of people--the Soviet people--were the highest expression of the social and international unity of socialist society.

Our people by right connect all their achievements with the manysided fruitful activity of the CPSU, with the name of its founder and leader, the founder of the national policy of the party, V. I. Lenin. "Lenin's behests, the Leninist principles of national policy," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed, "are sacred for us. By relying on them and consistently affirming them in practice, we created a mighty state--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the formation of which was not only an important step in the development of socialism, but also one of the most important turning points in the course of world history."

A historic date, which marks the birth of a party of a new type, a party of scientific communism, a party of revolutionary action, is being celebrated in July of this year. In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party" the vast experience of the CPSU is generalized and the basic content and tasks of the present stage of its activity are revealed.

The experience of the Soviet people, who for the first time in world history under the guidance of the party built a society of mature socialism, serves as a vivid example for the fraternal socialist countries and all freedom-loving peoples of the world.

Comrades!

In the fraternal family of Soviet peoples Soviet Kirghizstan--a republic of modern industry, advanced agriculture, highly developed science and culture--has made great gains in economic, social and spiritual development. Its gains are a vivid example of what can be achieved on the basis of the fruitful fraternal mutual assistance and interconnection of the Soviet republics, which are proceeding in a united formation toward a cherished goal. Each of the union republics, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov indicated, is making an irreplaceable contribution to the overall development of the economy and culture of the Soviet Union. And this is not simply the addition, this is the repeated multiplication of our creative forces.

The truly incredible socioeconomic achievements of Soviet Kirghizstan, as of the other fraternal republics, are first of all a result of the Leninist national policy of the party, the Leninist friendship of the peoples of our country, their unselfish comprehensive assistance and support. Today we are noting again and again with a sense of genuine gratitude the historic role which the Russian people and their glorious working class played in the founding of the united fraternal union of Soviet peoples and in the overcoming of the economic, social and cultural backwardness of the peoples of the outlying national districts, including the Kirghiz people.

We are thoroughly aware that a reliable guarantee of the current and future successes of the Soviet peoples is their close unity around the Leninist Communist Party and their indissoluble union headed by the Great Russian people. And the communists and all the working people of Kirghizstan will strengthen this fraternal unity in every possible way and will protect it like the apple of their eye.

The Communist Party of Kirghizia sees its primary task in increasing in every possible way the contribution of the republic to the strengthening of the might of our homeland, the USSR, and to the cause of the flourishing and convergence of the Soviet nations and nationalities which form it.

It is obvious to everyone that the economy of Kirghizstan, as of the other republics, was developed, is being developed and will be further developed successfully only on the basis of mutual relations, their extension and deepening.

Now it is impossible to imagine the economy of our republic, as of the other republics, without their close mutual relations. Products of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the electronics, electrical equipment, automotive, machine tool building, chemical, fuel and many other sectors of industry, and in all more than 20,000 descriptions of groups and materials, semimanufactures, components and products for production engineering purposes in the amount of about 2.3 billion rubles, are being brought into Kirghizstan from other regions of the country. Not one item produced in the republic does without components and materials, which are delivered from various corners of our immense homeland. Here is just one example: for the production of a pick-up baler the Agricultural Machine Building Plant imeni M. V. Frunze receives 1,788 parts and materials from 195 cities of 10 union republics.

In turn the Kirghiz SSR supplies in approximately the same amount to the economic regions of the country various products of industry and agriculture.

Soviet Kirghizstan is making a significant contribution--and will increase it--to the strengthening of the fuel and power base of the country. It is a question of the development of the inexhaustible water power resources of the mountain rivers of the republic, first of all the Naryn. During this five-year plan the construction of the Tash-Kumyrskaya GES will be completed. The Shamaldy-Sayskaya GES will be the final station of the Lower Naryn Cascade. The preparation for the construction of the first two stations of the Central Naryn Cascade--the Kambaratinskaya GES's--with a total capacity of 1.8 million kW, as well as the for the use of the water power resources of the Sary-Dzhak River is being carried out.

But the use of our rivers is not confined to this. Owing to the building of reservoirs and other irrigation structures many hundreds of thousands of hectares will

receive moisture for guaranteed waterings in the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan.

Along with the increase of the level of coal production at operating coal enterprises today the possibilities of building GRES's on the basis of the very rich reserves of the Kavakskiy and Kara-Kichinskiy coal deposits are being studied.

Nonferrous metallurgy is undergoing further development. Today Kirghizia is meeting a significant portion of the need of industry of the country for antimony, mercury and the rare earth group of metals. Large reserves of tin and tungsten have been proved. The Sary-Dzhak Mining and Concentration Combine is being built at one of the promising deposits of tin and other metals in our country. The Kirghiz Gold Mining Combine, which is under construction, will yield the first metal at the end of the current five-year plan. Planning work is being carried out for the construction of a second gold mining enterprise.

Machine building and metalworking, the electrical equipment and electronics industry, which already now hold a significant place in the economic potential of the republic, are being developed rapidly. Modern equipment, machine tools and instruments with the mark of Kirghiz enterprises are being shipped to practically all the regions of the Soviet Union, as well as to more than 40 foreign countries through all-union exports.

Our republic has unique reserves of natural construction materials, the working of which will make it possible to meet the needs for them not only of Kirghizia itself, but also to a considerable extent of the other fraternal republics.

In the area of agriculture the republic should increase sharply the production of sugar beet and alfalfa seeds, aromatic tobacco and the products of animal husbandry, especially mutton and wool. Such specialization combines thoroughly the interests of the republic with the all-union interests and is making it possible to increase its contribution to the accomplishment of the Food Program of the country.

Such in brief are a few long-range problems of the development of the economy of Soviet Kirghizstan as a component of the unified national economic complex of the country. In order to successfully realize them, the current plans must be persistently implemented. It is necessary to do everything for the fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations of the current middle year and the five-year plan as a whole.

As a result of much organizing and political work of the party organizations and the dedicated labor of the workers, engineering and technical personnel and employees republic industry fulfilled ahead of time the plan of the first 2 years and 4 months of the current year of the five-year plan. Since the beginning of the five-year plan products worth 165.4 million rubles have been sold in excess of the plan. The total production volume increased by 8.8 percent with a plan of 6.3 percent.

Such republic ministries as the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Local Industry and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Kirghiz Mining and Metallurgical Combine, the Frunze Tyazhelektromash Plant and others fulfilled the assignments on the growth rate of industrial production for 1981-1982 ahead of schedule.



At the same time substantial shortcomings exist in the work of many sectors of industrial production of the republic.

Seven ministries and departments did not fulfill the 5-year assignment on the growth rate of industrial output for 2 years, among them are the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and others.

Individual ministries and departments did not fulfill the assignment of 2 years of the five-year plan on the increase of labor productivity, among them are the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and the Ministry of Procurement. More than 50 enterprises systematically do not cope with the plan of the increase of labor productivity. About 10% enterprises have permitted a lead of the increase of wages over labor productivity. There are especially many such enterprises in the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry.

The party committees, ministries and departments need to look carefully into things with lagging enterprises, to identify the causes of the lag, to establish who is to blame for the disruption of production and to outline and implement practical measures which ensure the fulfillment of the plans.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Party Organizations of Kirghizia on the Expansion of the Production and the Improvement of the Quality of Consumer Goods and the Development of the Sphere of Services" has become a program of action for the republic party organization. Purposeful organizing and political work and the extensive scale of socialist competition made it possible as a whole to cope successfully with the set assignments of the first 2 years of the five-year plan.

The question of the improvement of the production of consumer goods was recently considered by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Additional Measures on the Improvement of the Supply of the Population With Consumer Goods in 1983-1985" the increase of the production of consumer goods, the broadening of the sphere of services in conjunction with the Food Program are regarded as one of the most important party and state tasks in the set of measures which are being implemented on the increase of the standard of living of the Soviet people.

Analyzing our work in light of these lofty demands, it should be said that, in spite of the increase of the output of consumer goods, the demand of the population for many of them is not being fully met. The shortage of commodity resources is being aggravated by the still low quality and the narrow assortment of a portion of the goods. In this connection the cases, when individual enterprises of light and local industry and machine building, while consuming critical raw materials and materials, produce many items with a violation of the requirements of the standards and specifications, obsolete models and designs, while the ministries and local party and soviet organs do not hold the managers of such enterprises strictly responsible for the output of low quality goods, are completely intolerable.



The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers obliged all the ministries and departments, party and soviet organs to continue the work on the further search for and utilization of the reserves of the increase of the production of goods and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans, as well as the assignments on their additional production in 1983.

Comrades! As was noted in the report of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, at the present stage the implementation of the Food Program of the country is the most important component of the economic strategy of the party. The means of its successful accomplishment and the increase of the contribution of each republic to this national cause were discussed in detail in the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov and in the report of Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the conference in the CPSU Central Committee on 18 April of this year. As was indicated at the conference, every republic, kray and oblast should increase its maximum contribution to the national campaign for the fulfillment of the Food Program.

We should examine the results of the first 2 years of the five-year plan and the situation as a whole in agriculture of the republic from this standpoint.

The total volume of production of gross output in 2 years as compared with the corresponding period of the last five-year plan increased by 6 percent. In spite of some difficulties, the republic fulfilled the state plans on the sale of all types of products of animal husbandry and considerably exceeded the plans of the purchases of tobacco, potatoes, vegetables and alfalfa and sugar beet seeds.

The assignments on deliveries of the products of farming and animal husbandry to the industrial centers of the country were completely fulfilled, as during the years of previous five-year plans.

And all the same there are still many shortcomings in agricultural production. A number of rayons, such as Keminskiy, Panfilovski, Kalininskiy, Bazar-Kurganskiy, Leninskiy and Aravanskiy Rayons, not only did not fulfill the plans of procurements, but also decreased them with respect to many types of products. And Ak-Suyskiy Rayon fulfilled the plans of 2 years only for potatoes, Moskovski Rayon-- for potatoes, melon crops and eggs, 14 farms of the republic did not fulfill the sales plan for a single type of product.

Can it be said that this is only a result of unfavorable weather conditions? Of course not. And this idea was especially emphasized in the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. Under unfavorable weather conditions, he said, some workers seek and find means of overcoming the difficulties and increasing the production of agricultural products, while some attempt to justify by such conditions the serious shortcomings in their work. Justly said!

It is well known that the overall results of the work in agriculture in many ways depend on the level of the conducting of farming. We have already said that the possibilities for the increase of the gross harvests of agricultural crops by the enlargement of the areas in our republic have practically been exhausted and the only practicable means is the increase of the yield. Persistent work on the adoption of scientifically sound systems of farming, of which the development of crop rotations is the basis, to which Comrade Yu. V. Andropov directed particular attention in his speech, is needed here.

However, in our republic crop rotations have not been introduced at all on 11 percent of the plowland, while of those which have been introduced only 40 percent have been assimilated. In Panfilovskiy and Issyk-Atinskiy Rayons they have been assimilated on less than 20 percent of the area, while in Frunzenskiy, Alabukinskiy, Batkenskii, Kirovskiy and Manasskiy Rayons there are no assimilated crop rotations at all.

The CPSU Central Committee has posed the task to complete in the next year or two the assimilation of crop rotations at all farms. And the Bureau of the Central Committee needs to monitor strictly the fulfillment of this task.

Further, the use of fertilizers must be straightened out. For about 50 percent of the increase of the yield is provided by means of them. Meanwhile, in many cases violations are permitted during the storage and transportation of mineral and organic fertilizers and especially during their application to the fields. The managers and specialists of farms must be held strictly accountable for this, the responsibility of the workers of the republic Sel'khozkhimiya Production Association must be increased.

The existing possibilities in animal husbandry are being poorly utilized. In the case of the intensive raising and fattening of livestock we could deliver large-horned cattle with a weight of not less than 350-400 kg. In fact last year they were sold at a weight of 295 kg. In other words, from the delivered 236,000 large-horned cattle it would have been possible to obtain an additional 15,000-25,000 tons of meat in live weight.

And this is a quite practicable task. The farms of Kantskiy, Kalininskiy, Sokulukskiy, Alamedinskiy and Chuyskiy Rayons in the past 2 years delivered to the state 35,000 young large-horned cattle at the age of 19 months with an average live weight of 400 kg.

At the same time in many rayons light-weight livestock are being slaughtered. At-Bashinskiy, Ak-Talinskiy, Panfilovskiy, Tonskiy, Dzhety-Oguzskiy, Lyaylyakskiy and Suzakskiy Rayons are delivering them with an especially low weight.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses annually sell for meat more than 2 million sheep and goats with an average live weight of only 37-39 kg. While Panfilovskiy and Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayons sell them with an even lower weight. The increase of the delivery weight of each sheep if only by 5 kg would provide an increase of meat for the republic by approximately 10,000 tons more.

And this is also not abstract reasoning. In the past 2 years the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Narynskiy Rayon sold to the state 1.1 million sheep with an average live weight of 43 kg, and 70 percent of the number was delivered with the highest fatness.

There are also many reserves in dairy cattle breeding. There are 206,000 cows at the farms of the republic. If the average milk yield per cow were increased if only to 2,800-3,000 kg, the gross production of milk would increase by another 50,000-80,000 tons.

Unfortunately, these great potentials are still being utilized far from completely in our republic. Many rayons are not coping with the plans of the production and the sale to the state of the products of animal husbandry. In 2 years Talasskiy Rayon failed to supply the state with 1,072 tons of meat, Moskovskiy Rayon--847 tons. Panfilovskiy Rayon failed to supply nearly 4,000 tons of milk. Kalininskiy, Alamedinskiy, Chuyskiy and Moskovskiy Rayons still owed a large amount of milk. Kantskiy, Keminskiy, Moskovskiy and Kalininskiy Rayons did not fulfill the assignment of 2 years of the five-year plan on the sale of wool to the state. The executives of this rayon are obliged to draw the appropriate conclusions from this. The arrears of the rayons should be made up this year and in the subsequent years of the five-year plan. This requirement applies to everyone who did not ensure the fulfillment of the assignments during the past 2 years.

The basis reason for the lag of animal husbandry is its weak fodder base. And the strengthening of it is the main task of the republic party organization. During the past 7 years the production of fodders in the republic increased by only 240,000 tons of fodder units, while in a number of rayons, particularly Moskovskiy and Issyk-Atinskiy Rayons, a decrease of the provision of livestock with fodders even occurred.

The whole point is that the yield of fodder crops is low. For a number of years Alayskiy, Tonskiy, Ak-Suyskiy, Issyk-Kulskiy and Chuyskiy Rayons have been marking time with respect to their yield.

Cardinal measures on the improvement of the technology of the production and storage of fodders are needed. Only 65 percent of the farms are supplied with lined capacities for the storage of silage and haylage, as a result up to 20 percent of the nutrients in the fodders are being lost. In the next few months before the start of the mass laying in of silage and haylage the kolkhozes and sovkhozes should dig the lacking trenches, while the patron industrial enterprises and construction organizations should give assistance to the farms in the lining of these trenches.

The attention of the plenum participants should also be directed to another aspect of the question. It is a matter of the efficient use of feed grain. Is it not time, comrades, to put an end to the dependent attitude of the executives of some farms, rayons and oblasts, who are not utilizing in full the available internal reserves and possibilities of the increase of the production of coarse and succulent fodders, but are taking the easy way, are throwing their worries onto the state and are literally deluging it with requests for the allocation of concentrates. And this, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized, is instead of settling properly the questions of increasing the production of fodders locally.

In recent years complexes for the raising and fattening of livestock were built at the urgent request of the executives of a number of rayons and oblasts. However, some of them, particularly in Kalininskiy Rayon, due to the lack of fodders are being utilized at half capacity. In Talasskiy Rayon the construction of a complex for the fattening of hogs is being completed. Apparently, the executives of the Ministry of Agriculture and these rayons reckon that the state will take upon itself the supply of these complexes with fodders. This is incorrect. Each complex for the raising and fattening of livestock should be supplied with fodders by means of local resources. In all the rayons, where there are fattening and calf-raising



complexes, it is necessary to allocate lands which meet the entire need of these complexes for fodders.

This year favorable conditions are forming for the procurement of coarse and succulent fodders. In the past month good precipitation has fallen everywhere. Many farms, while saving the moistures, are stepping up the care of fodder crops. Having calculated their possibilities, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Suzakskiy, Leninskiy, Kara-Suyskiy, Toktogulskiy, Bazar-Kurganskiy, Leninpolskiy, Tyupskiy, Uzgenskiy, Dzhambulskiy, Tyan-Shanskiy and a number of other rayons assumed higher obligations--to procure considerably more coarse and succulent fodders than the plans.

The Bureau of the Central Committee supported this initiative and obliged the party, soviet and agricultural organs to aim all organizing and political work at the extensive dissemination of the initiative of the indicated rayons.

The questions of reproduction in animal husbandry require serious attention. It is impossible to consider it normal when the yield of calves per 100 cows and heifers last year on the average for Keminskiy, Dzhetty-Oguzskiy, Naukatskiy, Alayskiy and Chuyskiy Rayons and on the whole for Talas and Naryn Oblasts came to only 69-77. As a result of such a low yield of young animals for the republic as a whole 47,000 head of offspring and approximately 124,000 tons of milk failed to be obtained. The epizooty of animals and the continuing forced slaughter and delivery to meat combines of a large number of sick, weak livestock are causing considerable losses.

A large detachment of livestock experts and veterinarians work at the farms. Their responsibility for the timely performance of preventive measures must be increased, the livestock veterinary work at the farms must be improved radically.

It is necessary to display constant concern about the increase of product quality. Everyone knows that large losses of agricultural products and the decrease of their quality are occurring due to the lack of storehouses, as well as during transportation and processing at industrial enterprises.

Means and equipment must be sought, the construction organizations must be appointed--everything must be done in order to rectify the situation in a short time. It is necessary to actively set to work on this matter at all levels, beginning with the kolkhoz and sovkhos and ending with the ministries, departments and the State Planning Committee of the republic. It is necessary to examine this question specially in the Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers.

All resources, including the subsidiary farms of the population, as well as of enterprises and organizations, should be utilized fully for the successful fulfillment of the Food Program. Definite experience has been gained here in our republic.

However, the executives of a number of ministries and departments, plants and factories still fail to understand the importance of this work. So far the allocated 18,000 hectares of land remain undeveloped. Individual executives are seeking contractors for the development of lands and the construction of buildings instead of doing this themselves. The executives of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, the Kirgizavtomash Association, the computer plant, the drill plant, the

Plant imeni Frunze and several others are treating in an especially superficial manner the creation and development of subsidiary farms.

Is it really normal when in Alamedinskiy and Sokulukskiy Rayons 43 percent of the private plots do not have any livestock at all, while in Moskovskiy, Chuyskiy, Kalininskiy, Panfilovskiy, Ala-Bukinskiy and Issyk-Kulskiy Rayons one family in three has not yet acquired livestock? To live in the countryside and not to have livestock is an abnormal situation which requires immediate rectification. Along with the executives of the party and trade union organizations of the farms the rural and settlement soviets should be concerned with this question.

The conclusion of contracts with the population for the purchase of surpluses of agricultural products--from meat and milk to vegetables, fruits and berries--must be used extensively in practice. Enormous reserves are hidden here. Take milk purchases. The population now has nearly 200,000 cows. And if we helped with fodders and purchased from each cow if only 2 quintals of milk a year, and this is quite realistic, we would have in addition not less than 40,000 tons as against the 3,700 tons which were purchased last year.

Why, for example, do the local party, soviet and agricultural organizations not take up the initiative of Kochkorskiy Rayon, where the livestock of the population has been brought together in herds and flocks, for which pastures are allocated, they are supplied with herdsmen, shepherds and other service personnel? In short, the population must be helped with everything possible in the keeping of livestock.

Comrades! Today mighty material and technical resources are concentrated in agriculture. Their efficient use to a considerable extent depends on the workers of the countryside and the provision of the farms with highly skilled manpower. For this it is important to take all steps in order to attach to the countryside the able-bodied portion of the population, to increase its skill and to create the conditions for normal labor and daily life.

Practical experience has shown that the basic means of attaching personnel at kol-khozes and sovkhazes is the social reorganization of the countryside and extensive housing, cultural and general construction. In 2 years apartment houses with a total area of more than 900,000 m<sup>2</sup> were built in rural areas, and 30 percent of the houses were equipped with all types of amenities (plumbing, a sewer system, central heating, gas, baths, electric lighting).

The supply of the rural population with cultural and personal items has increased. In rural areas there are nearly 1,500 public libraries and about 1,000 club institutions.

However, there are still many unsolved problems in this matter. The supply of the rural population with housing and the level of its cultural and personal service do not conform to the tasks of the rapid development of the productive forces in the countryside.

Guided by the decisions of the party and the government on questions of the social reorganization of the countryside, the Bureau of the Central Committee adopted a decision to take in the near future an inventory of all the population centers of the republic and to determine the state of their civic improvement and in conformity



with this to carry out further construction. And if necessary, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized, the capacities of urban construction organizations should be involved in construction in the countryside. It seems that the city party committees will take practical steps on the improvement of the patronage assistance to the countryside.

The interests of the matter require the radical reorganization of the management of agricultural production and the intensification of the organizing and mass political activity of the party committees. Favorable conditions have been created for this. New organs of the management of the agro-industrial complex have begun to operate in the rayons, oblasts and the republic. It is important to organize the matter so that the entire group of economic questions would be settled first of all at agro-industrial associations. The task of the party organs is to help them to stand firmly on their feet and to work actively in the interests of the successful fulfillment of the Food Program. It is necessary, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov indicated, for them to use more boldly, actively and on a larger scale everything new and advanced in agriculture. The party committees must not replace the agro-industrial associations, take upon themselves the settlement of economic questions and watch over the personnel excessively.

In this connection I would like to remind you that the style of what is called "automobile" management, which some managers are using, driving around in a car to all the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in a day, became obsolete long ago. One would like to know, what is the sense of such superficiality? None. The matter must be organized so that the managers of the rayon level, when visiting the farms, would look deep into matters, would expose the shortcomings and would seek their elimination. It must be seen to that the brigade leader, the mechanic, the agronomist and the livestock expert would get to every section, every brigade, flock and herd. But for this they must be transferred to a horse (it will get through everywhere), and it must not be allowed that each of them uses trucks for travel, as is now being done.

It is necessary for the demand, which was made by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the November (1982) Central Committee Plenum, on the further improvement of the forms of the organization of labor and material stimulation and on the closer coordination of the personal interests of all workers with the amount of output being produced and the economy of material resources to be strictly carried out at every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. We should base ourselves in the work on such an understanding of the tasks of the agrarian sector of the economy.

In speaking about the vital current tasks in the countryside, it should be emphasized that it is necessary to implement in every rayon, farm and brigade a set of organizational and economic measures, which are aimed at the economical and efficient use of every liter of irrigation water and the harvesting in the shortest possible time of perennial grasses, which provide more than half of the coarse and succulent fodders being procured. The work on the care for sugar beet, cotton, vegetable and tobacco fields and the plantings of corn, grain and other crops must be intensified.

As for animal husbandry, here the priority tasks, on which attention should be focused, are to look after the born young animals, to carry out in an organized manner and in the shortest possible time the shearing of sheep, to organize well the

pasturing and fattening of livestock, to use the summer period efficiently for the increase of the milk yields and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment and exceeding of the semi-annual and annual plans on the purchases of all types of agricultural products.

Transportation is playing a special role in the accomplishment of the program of socioeconomic transformations. Definite work is being performed in the republic on the increase of the efficiency of all types of transportation, the meeting of the needs of the national economy for the transportation of freight and the increase of the standards of the service of the population.

At the same time there are many weak links in the technological chain, through which products pass from the producer to the consumer. In transportation loading and unloading operations are being performed during only one shift, there are not enough materials-handling devices. The disturbance of the balance between the increase of the production volume and the possibilities of transportation, its unsatisfactory technical condition and the lack of coordination in the actions of the executives of transportation organizations, ministries and departments are creating serious difficulties in the national economy.

The major shortcomings in the operation of the Frunze Department of the railroad, which for the present is still not meeting completely the needs of the republic for the transportation of freight, are causing particular anxiety. Here the rolling stock is being used poorly, the layovers of cars for loading operations are long. This is explained to a certain extent by objective reasons, it is impossible not to take them into account. But the main thing consists in the fact that the managers of the department of the railroad are not displaying a high level of organization and persistence in the work on the mobilization of the collectives of railroad workers for the fulfillment of the plans of transportation.

A large portion of the blame for the unsatisfactory organization of freight operations rests with the ministries and departments (the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Trade, the Vtorchermet and Kirgizavtomash Associations), the executives of which are treating light-heartedly the settlement of such questions as the construction and development of their own sidings and their provision with the necessary mechanisms and equipment.

Today serious complaints must be lodged against the executives of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways. Motor transport is being used inefficiently. A large number of motor transport managements are not coping with the plan assignments, the idle times of motor transport for repair are large, the runs without a load are not being decreased, the cases of the use of motor transport for mercenary goals and rivalry among the drivers have not been eliminated, the standard of service of the passengers remains low, the accident rate is high.

Comrades!

In the republic, as throughout the country, the amounts of capital construction are increasing from year to year. In 2 years of the current five-year plan about 2 billion rubles of capital investments were assimilated, which is 163 million rubles more than during the corresponding period of the 10th Five-Year Plan. In 1982 the republic Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Rural Construction coped

with the set assignments. They fulfilled the plans of the placement of housing and production facilities into operation. For the republic as a whole in recent years the fulfillment of the plan of the placement of general educational schools into operation has also been ensured.

At the same time nearly one construction organization in three is working below its potentials and is not coping with the plans. Especially great shortcomings exist in housing, cultural and general construction. The republic was quite justly criticized for these shortcomings in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Measures on the Assurance of the Plans of the Construction of Apartment Houses and Social Projects."

The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, the executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies, the ministries and departments need to take effective steps on the increase of the pace of capital construction and the strengthening of construction organizations.

Comrades!

In conformity with the instructions, which were stated by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and during the meeting with Moscow machine builders, specific measures aimed at the tightening up of discipline in all sections are being implemented in the republic.

The accountability of workers for the assigned matter is becoming stricter. The number of unnecessary conferences and meetings is decreasing. When the need for meetings and conferences arises, they are conducted, as a rule, during nonworking time. The appeal of the Muscovites "Honor and Glory According to Labor!" has been eagerly taken up in the labor collectives of the republic.

As a result of the steps being taken during the first quarter of this year the losses of working time due to idle times, unauthorized absences and absences with the permission of the administration decreased as compared with this period of last year in industry, construction, consumer services, housing and municipal services. At the same time the necessary steps on the tightening up of state, planning, supply and labor discipline have been taken far from everywhere. There is a heap of work to be done here.

The precise observance of the dates and quality of interrepublic deliveries is internationalism in deed. In republic industry the indicators of the fulfillment of the plan of the sale of products with allowance made for the meeting of contractual obligations on deliveries are improving, direct ties with the supply plants of components and materials are also being established.

However, during the first quarter of this year not all of the enterprises, including of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry and the Ministry of Construction, fulfilled the plan of the sale of products with allowance for the meeting of the obligations on deliveries.

It is impossible not to note that the national economy of the republic is experiencing serious difficulties in the fulfillment of the production plans and deliveries due to irregularities in material and technical supply. Along with this



there are many cases of the wasteful, extravagant consumption of material resources, especially at the enterprises of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and Kirgizkolkhozstroy. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia gave a critical appraisal to these cases and demanded of the executives of the indicated ministries and departments the determined elimination of the exposed shortcomings.

The practice of the unsound adjustment of the plans and the decrease of the plan assignments, which has not been completely eliminated, must be considered a serious violation of planning discipline. During the first quarter of this year alone the quarterly plans on the sale of products were changed downward for 20 industrial enterprises. The plans on the production volume for the first quarter were approved for many enterprises and associations at less than the achieved level.

Moreover, with the direct connivance of the executives of some ministries and departments individual enterprises when breaking down the assignments on the increase of labor productivity by quarters envisage for the first three quarters the least increase, while they establish for the last quarter unrealistically high assignments with the expectation of its adjustment at the end of the year. These cases must be given a principled party appraisal, while the guilty parties must be held strictly accountable to the party and the state.

Much must still be done on the tightening up of labor discipline. Strange as it may seem, at such plants as the Mayli-Say Light Bulb Plant, the Kirgizelektrodvigatel' Plant, the Agricultural Machine Building Plant imeni M. V. Frunze and the Kirgizmebel' Association during the first quarter of this year as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year the losses of working time not only did not decrease, but even increased.

The brigade contract is a practicable means of tightening up labor discipline, decreasing the shortage of manpower and increasing labor productivity. In the republic 2,569 links, 5,645 brigades and 160 sections have assimilated this advanced form of the organization of and payment for labor. However, in a number of places the party, soviet and economic organs are obviously underestimating it. Much formalism is being permitted in this matter at enterprises of the construction ministries and departments, the Ministry of Local Industry and the Ministry of Consumer Services. The collective contract is being introduced unsatisfactorily in the countryside.

Under the conditions of our republic sheep raising, in which the brigades for the most part are family brigades and in essence they all work according to the principles of the collective contract, is the sector which is most ready for the mass changeover to the collective contract. Specialists have made an analysis for the 160 best sheep-raising brigades, which have been working many years on the basis of a complete brigade contract with payment in accordance with the end result. Here are the results of their work for 1982. On the average they obtained 156 lambs per 100 ewes as against 97 for the republic and sheared 4.6 kg of wool per sheep with 3.3 kg for the republic. More than twofold more products were produced per worker than on the average for the republic.



This experience must be introduced everywhere, and particular attention should be directed to the creation of consolidated sheep-raising brigades, which work on the basis of a collective contract, following the example of Comrades Akmatov and Sultanov, the leading shepherds from Tonskiy Rayon. Their remarkable innovation was told about in detail in the republic press.

In the matter of the tightening up of socialist labor discipline, the introduction of advanced forms of the organization of and payment for labor and in the campaign against absentees, drifters and careless workers it is necessary to use more extensively the system of economic education, mass political work, visual agitation, the press, television, radio and cultural and educational institutions. Recently the Bureau of the Central Committee adopted the decree "On the Work of the Newspaper SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA on the Cultivation Among the Working People of Socialist Labor Discipline." All the means of mass information and propaganda of the republic should be guided by this decree.

The mass political work of party organizations under present conditions should be aimed at the ideological support of the fulfillment of the socioeconomic program, which was elaborated by the 26th party congress, the decisions of the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the assumptions and conclusions, which are contained in the statements of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. It is obvious to everyone that it is impossible to accomplish economic tasks separately and educational tasks separately. Ideological educational, organizational and economic activity are closely interconnected, and it is impossible to separate one from the other.

In this connection it is especially important to improve the management of socialist competition and to increase its educational role. We need to learn to take up at the proper time and to disseminate with the proper scope, specifically and consistently the best examples of labor and its organization. This should be recalled because, for example, such a noteworthy initiative as the appeal of the leading enterprises of Frunze to work under the slogan "All the deliveries to the fraternal republics on time and with excellent quality!" or the movement "Progressive thought for production," which originated at the Frunze Instrument Making Plant imeni 50-letiya Kirgizskoy SSR, are being disseminated slowly.

Comrades! Science is displaying one of the objective laws of the development of socialist society. Never yet were the possibilities of science so significant and comprehensive, never before did it play such a responsible role as a direct productive force of society as during the period of mature socialism.

Close cooperation and mutual assistance, the joint elaboration of major problems of basic and applied science in the interests of the accomplishment of regional and statewide tasks have been firmly established in the activity of the scientific institutions of the country. From year to year the contacts of the scientific collectives of Soviet Kirghizstan with the main institutes and leading scientists of Moscow and Leningrad and with the academies of sciences of the fraternal republics are being broadened and extended.

For the purposes of the further increase of the effectiveness of scientific research it is necessary to concentrate the efforts of scientists on the solution of key national economic problems. In this connection it is especially important for

the State Planning Committee and the Academy of Sciences of the republic to specify the most important problems of the long-range development of the economy of the republic, in which the active participation of scientists is necessary.

Comrades! In all the manysided ideological and political educational work of the party an important role is being assigned to the system of public education and the vocational training of young people. And this is natural. For precisely here the foundation of the knowledge and skill and the basis of the occupation of the young builder of communist society are laid and his Marxist-Leninist world outlook is formed.

In recent years definite experience in the labor training, education and vocational guidance of school children has been gained in our republic. Their active participation in summer agricultural work attests to this. The following fact is also significant—annually more than half of the graduates of the secondary school after completing it go to work in various sectors of the national economy.

The role of the school in the formation among the young generation of such traits of the socialist way of life as Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism is great. The Russian language has become of the free will of the fraternal peoples the most important means of the international contact of the peoples of our country and a mighty tool of the building of communism. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, in attaching exceptionally great importance to the creation of all the necessary conditions for the complete meeting of the voluntary desire of the indigenous population of the republic for the thorough mastery of Russian, is devoting constant attention to the improvement of its teaching and study. Russian at present is being studied and taught in all the links of the system of public education and the vocational training of young people.

All this played an important role in the fact that now the overwhelming majority of the population of the republic is fluent in Russian. And, what I would especially like to note, nearly all the young people of Kirghizstan, who are called up to the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces, are fluent in Russian. In order to master successfully modern complicated military equipment, it is necessary to know Russian well and to have a thorough and solid knowledge of physics, mathematics and the other exact sciences.

However, at some educational institutions the teaching of Russian still does not meet present requirements, a turnover of Russian teachers is being permitted. It is necessary to eliminate the shortcomings which exist here.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia is at the same time directing the efforts of our educators and linguistics scholars toward the further improvement of instruction, the thorough study and development of Kirghiz and the broadening of its social functions. And this fully accords with the Leninist principles of the national policy and is having a beneficial effect on the development of Kirghiz itself and its enrichment.

Comrades! At the present stage of the development of national relations the strengthening of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation of the Soviet nations and nationalities is closely connected with the social policy of the party and the state. Its consistent pursuit is aimed at the formation in all the Soviet

republics of a uniform social class structure of the population. The multinational Soviet working class is the decisive force of this important process.

"The party," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized in the report "The 60th Anniversary of the USSR," "always devoted enormous attention to the growth of the national detachments of the Soviet working class--the leading force of our society." And the example of our republic on this level is brilliant confirmation of this. As is known, the working class in Kirghizia originated, in essence, during the first years of Soviet power, while now it makes up 70 percent of all the people employed in the national economy. And the formation of the regular labor force of the indigenous nationality is a noteworthy result of the pursuit of the Leninist national policy. In the last 15 years alone the number of Kirghiz workers has increased by threefold and now comes to about 300,000.

The system of vocational and technical education is the main basis of the training of highly skilled personnel of the working class for all the sectors of the national economy of the republic. At present 61,000 boys and girls, including 35,000 Kirghiz students, are studying at the vocational and technical schools of the republic.

The State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the republic Ministry of Education, the enterprises of industrial sectors, which carry out the on-the-job training of personnel, local party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs need to improve the vocational guidance of school children and young people, directing particular attention here to rural young people. It is a question of the need to use more extensively the manpower resources of the countryside for the reinforcement of the working class. According to the data of the State Planning Committee, in 2000 the number of students of the general educational schools of the republic will come to 1.2 million, of them more than 900,000 will be in rural areas. And this important labor reserve must be taken into account already now when training personnel of the industrial sectors.

In the further intensification of the processes of the internationalization of the entire life of the Soviet people a great role belongs to the collectives of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions. At present 295,000 specialists with a higher and secondary specialized education are working in the national economy of the republic. In its composition this is a multinational army, in which all the nations and nationalities living on the territory of Kirghizstan are represented. And the successes of all the ideological educational work among the working people in many ways depend on the level of their political and moral culture, ideological maturity and active position in life.

Precisely for this reason it is necessary to constantly improve the methods and increase the effectiveness of the communist, including international, training of student youth and to see to it that genuine internationalism would become a firm conviction and norm of behavior of every young specialist.

The requirement of the party Central Committee on the strict observance of Leninist principles in the case of the selection and placement of personnel and the proper representation of all nationalities in party, soviet and economic organs is posing for educational institutions the task of the careful regulation of the national and social composition of the student body. As the analysis shows, among the



107,000 undergraduates and students of tekhnikums of the republic the representatives of more than 65 ethnic groups and nationalities of our country are studying, more than 65 percent are workers, kolkhoz farmers and their children.

The training of personnel and their efficient use are closely interconnected. Therefore it is necessary to strengthen the direct ties of higher educational institutions with enterprises, farms and the rayons, in which a shortage of specialists is being felt. Good work experience in this direction has been gained at the agricultural and polytechnical institutes. It would be proper to introduce extensively in practice the training of physicians, teachers and other specialists in the directions of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the organs of public education and culture.

In conformity with the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia is devoting paramount attention to the development of the social sciences as an important factor of the improvement of the communist education of the working people. A number of collective works, which are devoted to urgent problems of the social sciences, have been published in recent years. The fact that two important all-union theoretical scientific conferences with the participation of leading scientists of the country have been held in recent years at the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences, attests to the increased level of the scientific research of republic social scientists.

The publication of the "Complete Works" of V. I. Lenin in Kirghiz will play an important role in stepping up the work on the communist education of the working people. The preparation of the basic "History of the Kirghiz SSR" in five volumes is being carried out.

Undoubtedly, comrades, definite gains exist in the development of the social sciences in the republic. At the same time for the present there are still very few serious basic studies, which contain a generalization of the gained experience, and thoroughly and comprehensively substantiated recommendations on the further improvement of the work on the international and patriotic education of the working people. Individual works of our social scientists on these problems, which have been published on these problems, do not touch upon the vital questions of present-day life and in essence paraphrase well-known assumptions and truths.

The Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education jointly with the Institute of Party History attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia should unite the efforts of social scientists in the elaboration of the practical questions of the implementation of the national policy of the party and the further strengthening of the international and social unity of the Soviet people as a new historical community of people.

In speaking about the need for the eradication of such negative phenomena as national arrogance or conceit and a disrespectful attitude toward other nations and nationalities, which are still encountered at times, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov especially emphasized that "...it would be incorrect to explain this only by survivals of the past. At times our own miscalculations in work also sustain them. Here, comrades, there are no trivialities. Here everything is important—the attitude toward language and the monuments of the past, the interpretation of historical



events, how we transform the villages and cities and influence the working and living conditions of the people." In light of these fundamental instructions we need to analyze constantly the content and conclusions of scientific studies on history, literature and art.

For us the Leninist principle of adherence to party principle was and remains the basic principle when evaluating the historical past, scientific works on history, as well as literary works. As a whole historical science is being developed successfully in the republic, the centuries-old history of the Kirghiz people is finding proper coverage in scientific works. Meanwhile the theoretical scientific level, the ideological and political significance and the educational potential of individual works of our historians, just as the historical reliability of some literary works, to put it mildly, leaves much to be desired.

As the work on the multivolume "History of the Kirghiz SSR From Ancient Times to Our Day," especially its first and second volumes, showed, some of our scientists and cultural figures are attempting again to impose on historical science an artificially introduced conception with respect to the ethnogenesis of the Kirghiz people. In particular, they are attempting to pass off the Yenisey Kirghiz as the basic component of the Kirghiz nationality in Tyan-Shan and to push through the theory of "Kirghiz exclusiveness," which is at variance with historical reality. It is impossible either to improve or to worsen the history of a people, by basing oneself on the subjective wishes of some researchers or others. But that is what happens when as a result of their inadequate knowledge of historical material there is introduced in the history of the Kirghiz people what they in fact did not have. All this cannot but give rise to an incorrect idea of the historical past.

In their works individual researchers, being carried away by naturalistic details, elucidate in a distorted manner the prerevolutionary past of the Kirghiz people. Errors of this sort were committed in the work of Comrade Usenbayev, the head of a sector of the Institute of History of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences, and several other historians on the national movements in Kirghizia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. And in due time the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia gave these errors a principled evaluation. The authors accepted the criticism completely, corrected the committed errors and, as they reported to the Central Committee, have already published the book in corrected and revised form. Such a step is perceived with satisfaction.

And therefore the appearance of the same kind of distortions in the new, recently submitted manuscript of the book of Comrade Usenbayev, which is devoted to the struggle of the working people of Central Asia against social and national oppression (on the basis of materials of Kirghizia), causes bewilderment. In this work the process of the inclusion of Southern Kirghizia in Russia is shown in a distorted manner.

Moreover, a one-sided interpretation is also permitted in the evaluation of the activity of individual historical personalities and events. The publication of this book in accordance with a decision of the Scientific Council of the Institute of History at present has been halted.

Incidentally, a passion for excessive naturalism in battle scenes and an unobjective characterization of individual historical events and personalities are also

characteristic of the novel "The Broken Sword" of Comrade Kasymbekov. It seems that the need exists for the republic Union of Writers to discuss these questions with the participation of history scholars and thereby to help the author to understand his mistakes and to correct them. The novel would merely gain from this.

Comrades!

In the report of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov it is noted that the consolidation of the Soviet republics into a union was one of the important sources of not only the material, but also the spiritual wealth of the Soviet people. There are many examples of this. The 10-day periods, weeks and days of literature and art, the exhibitions of works of painting, the guest performances of theatrical and concert collectives, which are held in all the republics, including Kirghizia, and the joint making of movies and works of monumental art are enriching the spiritual life of the Soviet peoples. Works of Russian authors and authors of the other fraternal peoples are being published in large editions in Kirghiz. In turn the most meaningful works of Kirghiz literary people, which are striking in artistic form, are being published extensively in the languages of the fraternal peoples of our country. It is also necessary to improve further and intensify this process.

In this connection the regulation of the entire matter of translations is of great importance. And the main thing here is the training of skilled translators. The Union of Writers must think this matter over and make the appropriate suggestions.

It is necessary to increase the demandingness on the ideological and political level of the fiction, mass political and scientific literature, which are being published. It is time for the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade to discontinue the worthless practice of including in the publishing plans works, which are not read anywhere and by anyone and have not been reviewed, but have merely been announced by the authors, which often leads to the publication of books of a low ideological and artistic level.

The quality of the publications in belletristic journals should be improved. It is well known that serious errors of an ideological and political order were committed in individual works which were published in the journals ALA-TOO and LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN.

In spite of the fact that the theatrical collectives of the republic have to their credit a number of productions which have been greeted warmly by the audience, much of what is playing today on the stages of our theaters does not meet the increased demands. There are still many mediocre, uninteresting plays which suffer from an everyday mentality and the treatment of minor themes. The Ministry of Culture at times approaches laxly the choice of plays and permits the staging of unfinished, poor quality works.

The party committees, the Ministry of Culture, the boards of the creative unions and their party organizations should perform consistently and purposefully work on the stepping up of the participation of the artistic intelligentsia in the building of communism and should study better the questions of the education of creative workers. An atmosphere of great demandingness and intolerance toward all kinds of squabbles, intrigues and narrow-mindedness must be created in every creative collective.

In our republic the level of belletristic criticism is still low, it does not meet the increased demands.

The party always devoted and is devoting much attention to the questions of the practical implementation of the Leninist national policy, the increase of the role and responsibility of party and soviet organs and all the peoples for its realization. As is known, the representatives of more than 80 ethnic groups and nationalities live in the republic. The republic party organization is implementing the principles of the Leninist national policy, ensuring every day the harmonious, fraternal relations of the representatives of all the nations and nationalities in their creative activity.

The formation of multinational labor collectives, first of all workers' collectives, in which the internationalist spirit is cultivated best of all and the fraternity and friendship of the Soviet peoples are strengthened, is an outstanding achievement.

The multinational collectives of construction workers of the electric power stations on the Naryn River and the Frunze Instrument Making Plant imeni 50-letiya Kirgizskoy SSR, metallurgists of Khaydarkan and Kadamzhay, the Frunze 40 let Oktyabrya Factory, the Kolkhoz imeni 50-letiya SSSR of Tyupskiy Rayon, the Rossiya Kolkhoz of Naukatskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin of Alamedinskiy Rayon, the Kirghiz Machine Testing Station of Kantskiy Rayon and many others have won fame for themselves by fine deeds.

The assurance of the representation of the working people of the different nationalities in the party and state organs of the republic is an important problem. When working on this problem, the party teaches, it is necessary to base oneself not on some formal norms of representation, but exclusively on practical, moral and political qualities. This problem is also being worked on in conformity with this requirement in our republic. Thus, all the nations and nationalities, which live in the republic, are represented in the Central Committee, the oblast, city and rayon committees of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, the local soviets and other elected organs.

At the same time it should be emphasized that the shortcomings, which are discussed in the report of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, also exist in our republic. These problems are difficult, but vitally important, and it is the duty of the party, soviet and economic organs to work on them carefully.

Comrades! The ideological struggle on the international arena, which is being aggravated more and more, is posing responsible tasks for the party organizations. It must be taken strictly into account that bourgeois propaganda glosses over or distorts our achievements in settling the national question and obstinately repeats that international antagonism and nationalism are ostensibly appearing in the interrelations of the peoples of our country, it is persistently striving to play what is called "the Islamic factor," which it itself proposed. Of course, these attempts are futile, but one must not underestimate the subversive work of our class enemies and cannot but take into account that they are doing their utmost in order to discredit the Soviet system.



The work being performed by the party organizations on the patriotic and international education of the masses gives us reason to speak with pride about the indissoluble unity of the representatives of the different nations and nationalities which live in the republic, their concerted, joint work in the name of the prosperity of their common homeland—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

At the same time there are many oversights in the organization of international and patriotic education. In lectures, reports, discussions, in the press, on television and radio the importance of the unified all-union national economic complex is still not being revealed clearly and comprehensively enough, it is not always explained thoroughly to the working people that the performance of one's patriotic and international duty today implies first of all conscientious, creative labor for the common good of the Soviet people.

Attempts to revive religious rituals under the guise of national traditions are being encountered here and there. At times one custom or another, which has been made to fit a national custom only externally, is cultivated thoughtlessly. It is possible to group with this first of all weddings, which are conducted at times, let us say frankly, on a lavish scale. It is necessary to skillfully oppose to all this truly national, socialist rituals and customs, in which both progressive traditions and national features are harmoniously combined.

Comrades! In the report of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov it was stated: "We speak boldly both about the existing problems and about the unaccomplished tasks because we are firmly aware: we are up to these problems, these tasks, we can and should solve them. An inclination for deeds, and not for high sounding words—that is what is needed today so that the great and mighty Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would be even stronger."

A high level of organization and great responsibility in all the links of party and state leadership, each party organization and each communist are the means to the solution of these problems.

The party organization of the republic has enormous strength. More than 135,000 people, who represent 73 nations and nationalities of our country, are now in its ranks. This is another vivid example of the triumph of the Leninist national policy.

Taking into account that the Communist Party was and remains the party of the working class, the party organizations of the republic are striving to reinforce its ranks with leading workers. In the past 7 years their share in the social composition of the party organization has increased by 5 percent. Now there are about 54,000 workers in its ranks as against 38,000 in 1976. Along with kolkhoz farmers workers make up 60.6 percent of the Communist Party of Kirghizia. Last year 6,485 people of 43 ethnic groups and nationalities were admitted as candidate members of the CPSU. Among those admitted 71 percent are workers and kolkhoz farmers.

The main forces of the party organization of the republic are concentrated in the sphere of physical production. More than 86,000 communists work here, and more than 68 percent of them work in industry, capital construction, transportation, communications and agriculture.



It is well known that the success of all our plans is decided in the labor collective, while the primary party organization is its political nucleus.

The CPSU Central Committee is showing us a graphic example of the constant concern about the increase of the role and the militancy of the primary party organizations. The holding in Tbilisi of the All-Union Applied Science Conference on the theme "On the Increase of the Role of the Primary Party Organizations in the Development of the Social and Production Activity of the Working People, the Tightening Up of Discipline, the Improvement of the Style of Work," at which Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade I. V. Kapitonov delivered a report, is new clear confirmation of this.

The primary party organizations are focusing their main attention first of all on the assurance of the leading role of communists in labor and public life. And this is yielding positive results. According to the results of last year of the 50,700 communists, who were employed directly at workplaces, 97.7 percent fulfilled the plans and 97.1 percent fulfilled the obligations. It is necessary to achieve everywhere such a situation so that all the communists would fulfill the plans and socialist obligations and would really be the vanguard.

The selection, placement and training of personnel are a decisive section of party work. Much has been done here. At present of the number of party, soviet, ideological and economic personnel, who are included in the roster of the Central Committee, 97.8 percent have a higher education. The overwhelming majority of management personnel are competent and politically mature. Among the workers on the roster the proportion of specialists of industry and agriculture has increased appreciably, they make up more than 63 percent.

The party committees of the republic have begun to devote more attention to the work with the reserve of personnel. However, serious shortcomings also exist in the matter of the selection, placement and training of personnel.

Some management workers of a number of ministries and departments and individual chairmen of kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been dismissed from the positions held by them for the failure to ensure the management of the assigned sections, additions, window dressing and other abuses. So that errors would not be committed, it is necessary to know people well, to work constantly with personnel, to promote energetic, creatively thinking, honest workers who are devoted to the party and the people. In the selection of personnel it is necessary to rely extensively on the opinion of the primary party organizations. And for this work one must not spare either efforts or time.

The extension of socialist democracy is playing an important role in the development of the friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the USSR. The broad participation of the working people in the management of the affairs of society has been ensured in our republic. Suffice it to say that in the composition of the Central Committee, the oblast, city and rayon party committees workers and kolkhoz farmers make up 40 percent. And in all in the elected party aktiv more than 46 percent are workers and kolkhoz farmers.

The local soviets have stepped up their activity, their executive committee systematically report back on the work which has been done to the voters and the labor

collectives. Rural gatherings are playing an important role. The working people of the republic greeted with enormous satisfaction and fervent approval the draft of the Law on Labor Collectives. In all 660 meetings, in which about 900,000 people took part, nearly 48,000 people spoke and many suggestions and remarks were made, were held for the discussion of this document.

Comrades! Expressing the will of the peoples of the USSR, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo are pursuing firmly and consistently a Leninist strategy in foreign affairs. Its basic goal is the deliverance of mankind from wars. The policy elaborated by the 26th party congress, the Peace Program for the 1980's and the new peace initiatives, which were proposed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, determine all the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and express the sincere aspiration of the Soviet people for the preservation and strengthening of peace.

We, the Soviet people, are optimists. We are confident that in the matter of war and peace reason in the end should gain the upper hand over madness. Our optimism is realistic. At its basis is the might of our homeland, which has been multiplied by the might of the countries of the socialist community, by the further development of the national liberation movement and by the strengthening of the positions of the international working class and the world army of communists.

Comrades! Our Leninist party of like-minded communists is confidently leading the Soviet people along the path of the building of communism. The strength of the party lies in the fact that it is armed with the great teachings of the present--Marxism-Leninism, its unity with the people is indissoluble. "When we say 'The people and the party are united!'," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted, "this is a statement of the indisputable fact that the goals and tasks, which the party has set for itself, express accurately the aspirations and needs of all the Soviet people. And our people, who number in the many millions, are implementing the policy of the party by their deeds."

Permit me to assure the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and its Politburo that the communists and all the working people of Kirghizstan, by fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the tasks posed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, will make a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the might of our great multinational socialist homeland.

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CSO: 1830/311

## REGIONAL

### KIRGHIZ SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES PRESIDUM UKASES

#### Supreme Soviet Session Held

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 May 83 p 3

[Speech by Secretary of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet S. Omurkulova (KIRTAG): "On the Ratification of the Ukases of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet"; abridged]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet during the period since the seventh session adopted a number of ukases, which are to be ratified by the republic Supreme Soviet.

For the purpose of stepping up the campaign against petty thefts of state and public property, as well as bringing republic legislation in line with the Fundamentals of the Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics on Administrative Offenses the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet on 22 December 1982 made changes and additions in the Ukase of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet of 28 April 1978, "On the Administrative Liability for the Petty Theft of State or Public Property," in Article 89 of the Kirghiz SSR Criminal Code and in the statute on the Comrade Courts of the Kirghiz SSR.

Changes and additions were made by the ukases of 23 December 1982 and 11 January and 25 April 1983 in the Kirghiz SSR Criminal Code and the Kirghiz SSR Corrective Labor Code.

The changes and additions made in the legislative acts named above are based on the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, constitutional provisions and the corresponding ukases of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the further strengthening of socialist legality and law and order. They are aimed at the increase of the effectiveness of measures of criminal punishment, the assurance of a differentiated approach to offenders subject to their personality and degree of public danger, the improvement of the practice of the prevention of offenses and the reeducation of convicts, as well as the enhancement in this matter of the role of state organs, the public and labor collectives. In particular, it is envisaged to broaden the use of measures of punishment which do not involve imprisonment with respect to people who have committed minor crimes for the first time. The deferment of the execution of the sentence has been introduced not only with respect to minors, as was previously the case,

but also with respect to people who are being sentenced for the first time to imprisonment for a term of up to 3 years, if the court with allowance made for the nature and degree of danger of the committed crime, the personality of the guilty person and other circumstances of the case comes to the conclusion of the possibility of his reform and reeducation without isolation from society.

The term of corrective work has been increased to 2 years, which will make it possible to use more extensively this type of punishment instead of imprisonment. The role of labor collectives and public organizations in the reform and reeducation of those sentenced to corrective work has been increased, the opportunities for more active influence on their behavior have been expanded. The amount of the fine as a criminal punishment has been increased to 300 rubles, while for mercenary crimes to 1,000 rubles. In exceptional instances, which are stipulated by the legislation of the USSR, higher amounts of the fine can be established for individual crimes.

The liability for speculation which has been carried out repeatedly, or in large and especially large amounts, or by a person who has been previously convicted of speculation, has been increased. The theft of means of motor transport will be punished more severely.

The increase of the liability for mercenary crimes is also being backed by the broadening of the opportunity to impose such types of punishments as the confiscation of property, the deprivation of the right to hold specific positions or to engage in a specific activity.

Liability to criminal prosecution for the failure to carry out the judgment of the court on the deprivation of the right to hold specific positions or to engage in a specific activity is henceforth envisaged.

Comrade deputies! Ukases on the appointment and dismissal of individual people who are members of the republic government were adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in accordance with the representation of the Chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers. These ukases are also being submitted for the ratification of the Supreme Soviet.

By the Ukase of 7 December 1982 Comrade Shakira Baygazyevna Aldasheva was appointed Kirghiz SSR Minister of Consumer Services.

In connection with the transfer of Comrade Toktogul Bekbolotovovich Chilebayev to another job, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet relieved him of the duties of Kirghiz SSR Minister of Trade and by the Ukase of 5 February 1983 appointed Comrade Aleksandr Nikitovich Zheleznov to this post.

On 24 February 1983 the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet appointed Comrade Askar Abdyraliyev as Kirghiz SSR Minister of Justice, having relieved Comrade Dzhumabek Abdylasovich Abakirov of this duty.

The Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet asks that the submitted drafts be considered and ratified.



## Presidium Ukases Ratified

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 22 May 83 p 3

[Law of the Kirghiz SSR and Decree of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet on the ratification of the ukases of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Law of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic on the Ratification of the Ukases of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet on the Making of Changes and Additions in Several Legislative Acts of the Kirghiz SSR

The Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic resolves:

To ratify the Ukases of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet:

of 22 December 1982 "On the Making of Changes and Additions in the Ukase of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet 'On the Administrative Liability for the Petty Theft of State or Public Property'";

of 22 December 1982 "On the Making of Changes and Additions in Several Legislative Acts of the Kirghiz SSR";

of 23 December 1982 "On the Making of Changes and Additions in the Kirghiz SSR Criminal Code";

of 11 January 1983 "On the Making of Changes and Additions in the Kirghiz SSR Criminal Code";

of 25 April 1983 "On the Making of Changes and Additions in the Kirghiz SSR Corrective Labor Code."

Chairman of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet  
T. Koshoyev

Secretary of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet  
S. Omurkulova

City of Frunze, 20 May 1983

Decree of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet on the Ratification of the Ukases of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet on the Appointment and Dismissal of Individual People Who Are Members of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers

The Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic resolves:

To ratify the Ukases of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet:

of 7 December 1982--on the appointment of Comrade Shakira Baygazyevna Aldasheva as Kirghiz SSR Minister of Consumer Services;

of 5 February 1983--on the relieving of Comrade Toktogul Bekbolotovovich Chilebayev of the duties of Kirghiz SSR Minister of Trade;

of 5 February 1983--on the appointment of Comrade Aleksandr Nikitovich Zheleznov as Kirghiz SSR Minister of Trade;

of 24 February 1983--on the relieving of Comrade Dzhumabek Abdylasovich Abakirov of the duties of Kirghiz SSR Minister of Justice;

of 24 February 1983--on the appointment of Comrade Askar Abdyrallyev as Kirghiz SSR Minister of Justice.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet  
T. Koshoyev

Secretary of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet  
S. Omurkulova

City of Frunze, 20 May 1983

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CSP: 1830/312

## REGIONAL

### NEW WORK ON EMANCIPATION OF MUSLIM WOMEN IN CENTRAL ASIA PRAISED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 May 83 p 3

[Review by O. Kurbanov, teacher TGU [Turkmen State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy] of book "Emansipatsiya Musul'manki" [The Emancipation of Muslim Women] by B. V. Pal'vanova]

[Text] "The Emancipation of Muslim Women" is the title of a new monograph by Professor B. P. Pal'vanova, doctor of historical sciences, and member of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences. It draws inferences from the unique and rich experiences of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the emancipation of women in the Soviet east: Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Tajiks, Kirghiz, and Karakalpaks. The book was published by the Main Editorial Board for Eastern Literature of Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", AN SSSR (Moscow, 1982) and is intended for a wide circle of readers. Its author is a well known researcher on the history of the emancipation of women in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Over the years she has published basic works on this problem in Turkmen, Russian, English, French, and Spanish. The book under review should be considered a logical completion of more than 30 years of work by B. P. Pal'vanova.

On the basis of rich factual material, and from a Marxist-Leninist position, the book traces the history of Muslim womens' emancipation throughout the huge territory of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

The peoples of this vast region began the construction of communism skipping the socialist stage of development. Therefore, at the beginning of the construction of a new life here, feudal-patriarchal and tribal relations were still preserved in the family. These were manifested with special brutality in attitudes towards women, something which is convincingly shown in the book.

The construction of socialism in various republics or groups of republics had several specific characteristics. The author shows that one of the very important characteristics for the conditions in Central Asia and Kazakhstan was the emancipation of Muslim women. This was one of the key problems of the revolution in the Soviet east, without the solution of which it would have been impossible to move a single step forward in the construction of socialism.

The book also discusses and illuminates the "cunning" tactics of the bays and the reactionary part of the Muslim clergy in the first years of Soviet power. These tactics were directed towards disrupting the emancipation of women and delaying the pace of progressive development by peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan based on the introduction of legal equality of the sexes in society and the family. A considerable share of the suffering of wives, mothers, and children is on the conscience of the reactionary wing of preachers of Islam, the strong resistance of whom traces its roots to English Intelligence led by the not unknown Reily.

The huge amount of historical material, party and state documents show the heroic role of Russian communists and communists of the Turkic speaking nationalities, for example, Tatars, Bashkirs and others, as well as the powerful force played by the friendship of all our nation's peoples in the successful solution of this difficult problem.

This truly titanic amount of work required huge efforts and constant flexibility and sensitivity on the part of the CPSU and the Soviet state. None of the aspects of social transformation in the Soviet east was so difficult and complex as the emancipation of Muslim women. What is more, this was the first time in history that this was done. There were no precedents and it took place under conditions of brutal class struggles.

The author focuses readers' attention upon various forms and methods of party and state work, prompted and supported by life and first used in the practical work of emancipating Muslim women.

The main periods of this process are given a proper methodological and scientific presentation, and there is a summary of the huge preparatory work of the Communist Party and the Soviet state towards "khudzhuma" [translation unknown]--the implementation of a decisive program for the massive liberation of Muslim women from seclusion and their enlistment into the construction of socialism.

The entire work is permeated by the brilliant ideas of V. I. Lenin: "There can be no socialist transformation if the huge share of working women do not take a significant role in it." These words by the leader are the basis of the book. As is systematically shown in the monograph, the program for solving the women's question was an organic component of the Leninist plan for the construction of socialism in the USSR. The party considered work among the working mass of women as a necessary and important part of general party activity. V. I. Lenin and the Communist Party deserve general historical recognition for the development of ways for ensuring the legal equality of men and women, for enlisting the latter into the sphere of social labor, for unwavering concern over strengthening the basis of family relations, and creating the most favorable conditions for the development of women's social and political activities, etc.

At the focus of the author's attention is Soviet legislation on women's rights, the keystone of all the work for their emancipation by the Leninist



party. There is an examination of the first decrees by the Soviet authorities, granting complete legal equality to women. The author provides a detailed and scrupulous examination of the Soviet state's decrees and laws for each eastern republic and comments upon them. Special attention is given to the elimination of kalym [bride money] and to the outlawing of polygamy.

On the basis of a profound knowledge of the problems Academician B. P. Pal'vanova examines the events of 1917-1936 having to do with the history of the women's movement and traces the unusually difficult and extraordinarily interesting road taken by Muslim women of the Soviet east towards their freedom and equality in society and the family.

Muslim women have gone immeasurable distances from their first steps to their contemporary life of equality and happiness. The book shows that the further this heroic time recedes into the past, the more clear becomes the magnitude of the achievements of the party and state in gaining genuine equality of the sexes. Much that is positive can be learned even today from the experience of the emancipation of Muslim women in the Soviet east.

The author has often given scholarly reports and papers on this subject to international scientific conferences, congresses and meetings of specialists and activists in the international women's movement and in education which have taken place in the USSR and abroad: in India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Burma, Iran, Syria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Switzerland, France, the FRG, Hungary, and other nations. Representatives from nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have shown a huge interest in Soviet experience in the solution of the problem of emancipating Muslim women in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. It is quite multifaceted and unique and of great scientific and practical value.

Its rich scholarly bibliography, sketches of some outstanding activists in the liberation of women in the Soviet east and individual episodes in their struggles are indisputable qualities of the book. The style in which the material is expounded can be easily apprehended.

Her extensive experience in scholarly research and her leading, party, Soviet, and scientific-pedagogical work undoubtedly have a positive effect upon the level and quality of this monograph. There can be no question of its value not only for scholarly and pedagogical workers and a wide circle of readers, but also for ideological activities in overcoming the vestiges of the past with respect to women. One should urge the author to continue research on this problem in later stages of socialist and communist construction, something which would be very useful from the perspective of filling in the gaps in the historical-party literature.

There are also requests to be addressed to the publishing house of this monograph. The printing, only 5,000, unfortunately restricts the possibility of it reaching a wide circle of readers. It would be advisable to have a subsequent edition and to translate it into Turkmen.

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CSO: 1830/300

## REGIONAL

### AZERBAIJAN TRADE UNION AKTIVS HOLD MEETING

GF211856 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The aktivs of the Azerbaijan Trade Unions have held a meeting. Discussed during the meeting were the duties of the republic's trade union organizations in the light of the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum and the recommendations put forth by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at that plenum. Lidiya Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan Trade Unions Council, read a report.

Rasulova and other speakers who addressed the debates pointed out that the Azerbaijan trade unions are carrying out explanatory work on a large scale in the worker's collectives in an effort to make every worker understand the details of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. During the past few years, the [word indistinct] of the trade unions has been broadened and deepened thus becoming more effective and zealous. The success of this endeavor has, above everything else, shown itself in the broadening of socialist competition and in the attraction of workers in controlling production.

An appropriate decision was reached on the matter discussed. A report was heard on the work carried out by the Azerbaijan Trade Unions Council after the 16th Congress of the Azerbaijan Trade Unions.

Participating in the work of the meeting were Comrade Gasan Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and Comrade (Varotkin), responsible worker of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

CSO: 1831/14

REGIONAL

PERSONNEL CHANGES AT KRASNOGVARDEYSKIY RAYKOM PLENUM

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 83 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Krasnogvardeyskiy CPSU Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Krasnogvardeyskiy Raykom took place yesterday at which an organizational question was examined.

In connection with his transfer to another job, the plenum released V. A. Kolovnyakov, second raykom secretary and bureau member, from his responsibilities.

The plenum elected V. A. Zheltov as raykom second secretary.

The plenum elected V. A. Arkhipov as raykom secretary and bureau member.

I. B. Bugayev, head of the department for organizational-party work of the Moscow Gorkom, participated in the work of the plenum.

CSO: 1800/1520

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**DATE FILMED**

August 17, 1983